

OUR RIVERS

Get All that Was Predicted by the Intelligencer.

THE BILL IS NOW COMPLETED

And Provides Improvements Under the Continuous Plan.

FREE MONONGAHELA RIVER

And Contract Authorized to Build Six Dams Between Fairmont and Morgantown—Ohio River Treated Handsomely. Enough to Begin the Work—A Survey From Marietta to Pittsburgh and Contract for Improvement of Navigation. Our Congressmen Vigilant.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 3.—The rivers and harbors bill is completed. It contains all of the items of interest to West Virginians that the Intelligencer of the 24th instant predicted it would and several in addition, appropriates nearly \$18,000,000, and will be submitted and urged to final passage with all the influence the committee can exert, under suspension of the rules, if necessary. Congressmen Davenport, Dayton and Miller, whose districts border on the proposed improvements to the Ohio and Monongahela, are on the alert and will be quick to defend their appropriations, while Mr. Huling is primed for any objection there may be to the items for his district.

Mr. Davenport, of the Wheeling district, who, as a member of the committee, has been so energetic in behalf of the Ohio and Monongahela, said this afternoon that he could not see where the measure can be successfully attacked. It is the result of the most careful, deliberate judgment and the direct appropriation of \$18,000,000, by about one million that the bill presented at the last Congress. "But whatever the result," continued Capt. Davenport, "the committee has done its duty according to its best information, and the matter is now out of its control."

What We Get.

The total of the direct appropriations is \$9,767,397, while the work authorized on continuous contracts will call for future appropriations of about \$50,000,000.

The items for the Ohio river improvement are for the construction of dams numbered from two to five between Davis Island and dam No. 6, for which an item of \$10,000 is appropriated, and the secretary of war is authorized to contract for the entire work at a cost not exceeding \$1,500,000. For continuing improvement, \$250,000, one-tenth of the amount to be expended in a survey of the river from Marietta to Pittsburgh. A report is required of the number and location of movable dams, necessary to improve the river between the points named, so as to provide six feet of water at low water and probable cost. Among other items are \$35,000 for engineering purposes and \$25,000 for the construction of three ice piers, one additional at Middletown, one at or near the mouth of the Big Rocking. Provision is made for improvements to harbors at Evansdale, Alton, and other points, and the continuation of the improvements at Mount City. Twenty-five thousand dollars are appropriated for continuing dam No. 6 at or below the mouth of Beaver river, the contract being made continuous.

The Monongahela River.

A paragraph contains a provision for condemnation proceedings in the matter of the Monongahela Navigation Company's property in Pennsylvania, under the general railroad law of that state, and the sum of \$5,000 is appropriated to meet the expense. Upon acquisition of the franchise the navigation of the river is to be made free.

For continuing improvements on the upper Monongahela the sum of \$20,000 is appropriated, and at such time as the United States shall become the owner of the lower river dams, the secretary of war is authorized to place the construction of the six dams heretofore recommended by the United States engineers between Morgantown and Fairmont under contract, at a cost not exceeding one million dollars.

Other West Virginia streams are remembered as follows: For continuing improvements to Elk river, to be expended above Fairmont, \$5,000; Gauley river, for continuing improvement, \$3,000; Guyandotte river, maintenance, \$3,000; Cheat river, continuing improvement, \$3,000; Little Kanawha river, for maintenance, \$1,000.

Will He Veto It?

It has been predicted that the President will veto the bill, while some believe he will simply withhold his signature. He has done that last before. As a matter of fact, President Harrison was the only occupant of the office in years who ever signed a rivers and harbors bill. They have usually become laws without presidential sanction.

An incident of the inside history will be noted in the absence of the items proposed by General Walker, of Virginia, to exempt New River from the provisions of the act forbidding the deposit of refuse in streams of a certain class. The proposition was before the house in another form, when Mr. Huling knocked it out on a point of order. Captain Davenport kept it out of the rivers and harbors bill.

Mr. Elkins's Speech.

Senator Elkins's speech in support of the subsidy proposed to be given the Oceanic Mail Steamship Company mentioned in yesterday's dispatches, was really a plea for discrimination wherever it can be made in favor of American commerce and merchant vessels. He showed that in 1895 we paid for carrying foreign mails \$1,725,651, of which a little more than one-half went to American vessels. This government grants a subsidy to each of the only two American lines on the Pacific coast equal to about one-fifth of what England pays British competitors over the same route. He asked how American vessels can be maintained at so great a disadvantage. England pays \$8 to our \$1 to maintain ships. It would take fifty years if we should match our treasury against England's to catch up with her in shipping or as a maritime power.

It's the Most Economical Method.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—The total amount appropriated by the rivers and harbors bill is in round numbers \$18,000,000, and provision is made for con-

tinuing work already under way, contracts to be made by the secretary of war for work which will cost \$18,000,000, for which appropriations will be made in the future. This is not a material change from the river and harbor appropriations of the last Congress. The Fifty-second Congress authorized about \$1,000,000 expenditure and contracts for thirty-one and three-fourths millions. The Fifty-third Congress bill carried \$1,136,395 appropriation and contracts for about \$13,000,000. Members of the committee of both parties unite in the verdict that the Morton contract system is the most economical and satisfactory, it saving, according to the secretary of war, from 25 to 33 per cent of the cost of work and in some cases more. On Monday next the bill will probably be called up in the house.

CHAUNCEY M. DEWEY

Talks About the Presidential Situation. Thinks Morton is the Logical Compromise.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 3.—In discussing the chances of candidates for the Republican presidential nomination, Chauncey M. Dewey, who arrived in this city last night in company with Cornelius Vanderbilt, said: "There are only four men whose chances at St. Louis are worth speaking about. McKinley stands easily in the lead in the order named. Morton stands perhaps an even chance with Allison, as he starts in with 72 of the state delegation. We of New York, mindful of the past, think of no one but Mr. Dewey. Presidents, as a rule, are not made out of early favorites. These are all good men and the country can be safely trusted to any of them."

"McKinley will go to the convention with the lead. This only way he can be defeated is by the field combining against him. The field will combine and this becomes the strong force. The question then comes, upon whom it can be brought to unite. New York is a pivotal state. Morton has created no strong animosities. For these reasons we believe he will be considered the most likely man to be elected."

"No, I do not think Harrison will figure. I do not think he wants it. He has said so positively that there can be no doubt."

and for Morton, to be sure. It is very likely that I shall nominate him at St. Louis unless some other son of New York shall think he can do it better."

Instructed for Quay.

EASTON, Pa., April 3.—The Eight congressional district Republican conference met here to-day and elected Gen. Frank Reeder, of Northampton county, and Dr. C. B. Dyer, of Carbon county, delegates to the national convention. They were instructed to vote for Senator Quay for president. John Fritz, of Bethlehem, was chosen presidential elector for the district.

Endorsed Morton.

BATAVIA, N. Y., April 3.—At the Republican convention for the Thirtieth congressional district held at Batavia, N. Y., to-day, Arthur D. Sanders, of Genesee county, and Irving M. Thompson, of Orleans, were unanimously elected delegates to the St. Louis convention. Resolutions were adopted nominating on the delegates to support Governor Morton for President.

NO TRUTH IN IT.

President Cleveland Has Not Written a Letter Declining a Third Term.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 3.—Secretary Lamont, when asked to-day concerning a published statement that he had in his possession a letter from President Cleveland declining to be again a candidate for the presidency and urging the Democratic party to stand for sound money and its present nomination on the ticket, said that the statement was absolutely untrue. The secretary added:

"I never have heard of such a letter. From another and unquestionably excellent source of information it is learned that the published statement is absolutely without foundation and that no such letter has been written by the President."

The fact that President Cleveland has fully decided not to be a candidate for re-nomination and that Secretary Carlisle would go before the convention as an aspirant for the Democratic nomination, is a matter of course. The form was announced exclusively by the Associated Press a few weeks ago, but the matter has not yet gone beyond the lines then indicated.

THREATENED STRIKE

Of Miners for Equalization in the Clearfield District.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., April 3.—Word has reached the coal miners officials here that a strike is threatened in the central district, which includes DuBois, Clearfield, Pennsylvania, Reynolds, etc. The trouble is based on the fact that seventy cents is being paid in this district, against forty in that. Two years ago it was agreed by all concerned that the difference in the price of coal in the two veins should be twenty cents, in favor of the Pittsburgh district.

The miners, who have been well organized in the central district lately, are now carrying out of the order. If nothing is done to correct the trouble, a strike will probably follow. As five of the largest coal companies in this district compete with those in the central, the men here are directly interested.

A PREACHER'S BOOM

For Moderator of the Presbyterian General Assembly.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., April 3.—An enthusiastic boom has been inaugurated throughout western Pennsylvania to elect the selection of Rev. Dr. David R. Breed, pastor of the First Presbyterian church of this city, for moderator of the general assembly of the Presbyterian church in the United States at the next month. Dr. Booth, of New York, was moderator of the last general assembly and it is thought by Dr. Breed's friends that the central or western states should be recognized by having one of their own men having come to this city from Chicago about a year ago. It is believed the whole conservative element of the west can be rallied around him. The western part of the Pittsburgh Presbyterian will meet and elect four Breed delegates, one of whom will be Dr. R. S. Holmes, of the Shady-side church, who will make the speech in general assembly nominating Dr. Breed.

Thinks A. P. A. Has a Cinch.

DETROIT, Mich., April 3.—W. H. Traynor, supreme president of the American Association, who is carrying out a circular to the A. P. A. has the opinion that the A. P. A. has the cinch upon the presidential situation, and presents an exhaustive report of the complete political organization of the party from the primaries up. He urged the various state councils to send their representatives to the supreme council which meets next month at Washington. He said that the A. P. A. has the subordinate members of the order most desired, thus avoiding the danger of strong partisans from using the order for their own ends.

THE STEEL COMBINE.

It Completes Its Work of Formal Organization—Tin Plate Men Make Appeal for Fair Treatment—Wheeling Represented on the Executive Committee.

NEW YORK, April 3.—There was a continuation to-day of the conference of steel manufacturers of the United States at the Hotel Waldorf. As was the case yesterday, all outsiders were rigidly excluded and the greatest secrecy was observed as to what was being done. It is said, however, that the action has been taken in regard to the protest against pooling made by the Shoenberger Steel Company, of Pittsburgh, and discussed at the meeting yesterday. The consensus of opinion was that an "advance" could probably be agreed to in the price of everything made of steel.

Before the conference began to-day the steel manufacturers were waited upon by a committee from the Tin Plate Manufacturers Association. The tin plate manufacturers desire that a discrimination should be made in their favor, as they contended that should the advance in steel bars be applied to them the American tin plate industry would be seriously affected. Secretary Jarrett, who acted as spokesman for the tin plate manufacturers, asserted that foreign tin plate would remain all it had lost if the price of steel was advanced, with reference to the home industry.

The tin plate makers were informed that their contention would receive due consideration.

Neither Shoenberger & Company, of Pittsburgh, nor the Illinois Steel Company, of Chicago, is represented at the conference.

The Work Finished.

The Bessemer steel manufacturers completed their organization to-day at the Hotel Waldorf. The executive committee is:

John G. A. Leishman, of the Carnegie Company, chairman; Henry Wick, of the Ohio Steel Company, R. H. Hubbard, of the Wheeling Steel & Iron Company, and Powell Stackhouse, of the Cambria Iron Company.

It was decided that a commissioner to manage the organization is not necessary.

The regulation of the output of billets is to be left to the executive committee. They will fix the figure for each month. A certain portion of the total will be allotted to each company in the organization. The apportionment will be made on the basis of last year's output. If any company produces more than its allotted portion, the profits of the surplus will go to the organization and it will be turned over to that company or those companies who have not produced their allotted portion.

Bar Iron Association.

CINCINNATI, O., April 2.—The Central Bar Iron Association held a session here to-day behind closed doors and banqueted to-night at the Phoenix club, guests of Mitchell, Trant & Co. and Joseph Joseph Bros. They will discuss nothing of their proceedings except that the main purpose of the meeting was to secure a consolidation of this association with the southern and eastern bar iron associations to secure more nearly remunerative and uniform prices.

B. K. MCCOY MURDERED.

Another Hatfield-McCoy Romance Comes Up From Huntington.

HUNTINGTON, W. Va., April 3.—Robert K. McCoy, a relative of the McCoy's who some years ago were prominent throughout the country through the celebrated McCoy-Hatfield feud, moved to this county about two months ago from up the Big Sandy valley. He here Wednesday night and left at a late hour on horse back for his home. Yesterday his horse was found about fifteen miles south of this city, grazing alongside a railroad track. The saddle, blanket and the sides of the horse were wet with blood.

Squire Swayne and others living in the vicinity of where the horse was found, claim they heard the shot and that McCoy was assassinated and his body thrown into the creek, as tracks of blood were found leading to the creek to-day. Blood hounds will be secured to follow up the trail of the supposed assassin.

The Hatfield-McCoy feud has been quiescent for nearly two years and the murder of McCoy cannot as yet be connected with the old time hostilities. Logan county, which extended over a dozen years and cost more than a score of lives.

AN EDITOR'S DEATH.

Thomas Wharton, of the Philadelphia Sunday Times, Falls From a Window.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., April 3.—Thomas Wharton, Sunday editor of the Philadelphia Times, fell from a fourth-story window of the house in which he lived early this morning and was instantly killed. It is generally believed that he committed suicide. Of late he had been suffering from nervous prostration. The editor of the house had noticed that Mr. Wharton seemed to be melancholy. He was eccentric and made but few friends in the house. But during the past few days he seemed particularly despondent.

Mr. Wharton was thirty-seven years old and was widely known because of his literary ability. He was a frequent contributor to magazines. He wrote several novels, the best known of which are "A Latter Day Saint" and "Hannibal of New York."

WRECK NEAR PETROLEUM.

Engineer Lucas Badly Hurt and He May Die.

PARKERSBURG, W. Va., April 3.—The Baltimore & Ohio accommodation train here to Grafton, W. Va., was wrecked two miles east of Petroleum this morning. The wreck occurred on a grade where part of a hillside had caved in on the track. Albert Lucas, engineer, was badly hurt and may die. The engine was badly wrecked, but reversed too late. Trains were delayed three hours.

Another Negro Lynched.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., April 3.—A telegram from Tupelo, Miss., sixty miles southeast of Memphis, says: "This morning at 2 o'clock a young negro about eighteen years of age was taken from jail by a mob and lynched in front of the court house. The mob went to the sheriff's home, overpowered him with shot guns and marched him to the jail and forced the boys from the jail. The mob were masked and their identity is unknown. The prisoner attempted to assault a prominent white lady at Plantersville about two weeks ago."

Democratic Politician Dead.

ALTOONA, Pa., April 3.—Dr. Rowan Clarke, one of the most prominent physicians in this region, died at his home here to-day. He was active in Democratic politics.

CUBAN CAUSE

Up Before the House for Final Action at Last.

CHAIRMAN HITT'S GREAT SPEECH

In Its Support Vigorously Applauded Throughout.

FULL REVIEW OF THE QUESTION

And a Strong Argument in Behalf of Recognition—Belief Expressed that the President will Head the Recommendation of Congress and Issue a Proclamation—Mr. Hitt's Solitary and Alone in Opposition—He Makes a Characteristic Speech.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—The galleries of the house were filled to-day in anticipation of a renewal of the debate on the Cuban question in connection with the presentation of the conference report on the Cuban resolution, but the attendance on the floor was smaller than usual. Some preliminary routine business was transacted.

Mr. Pickler, chairman of the pensions committee, demanded the regular order. This being private bill day, he wanted to proceed with the consideration of private pension bills reported from the committee of the whole. Mr. Hitt, chairman of the conference, moved to postpone the consideration of the conference report on the Cuban resolution.

"Cuba can wait," replied Mr. Pickler, "until the pension bills are passed."

Mr. Hitt finally agreed to withhold his motion if Mr. Pickler would demand the previous question on each bill as it was called up. The Democrats insisted that the conference report be taken up first. Mr. Hitt (Dem., Penn.) promptly made the point of no quorum on the first bill, with the result that there were some dilatory tactics on these private bills, and the house was compelled to count a quorum on them.

Important Ruling.

On one occasion, when Mr. Erdman made the point of no quorum, the speaker made an important ruling that 175 constituted a quorum, thus deciding that a majority of the living members was a quorum. Instead of a majority of the full membership of the house (a quorum of 185 votes), he decided several times that the speaker intended to reverse his decision in the Fifty-first Congress.

The speaker replied that he did not. He explained that his former ruling was made hurriedly, on the side of safety. After a thorough examination he had concluded that a majority of the living members was a quorum. He cited several authorities, among others that of Beverly Johnson.

Then, at 2:25 p. m., Mr. Hitt, chairman of the foreign affairs committee, moved up his report on the Cuban resolutions. The report agreed to the senate resolutions, the first of which declared, in the opinion of Congress, that a siege of public war existed in Cuba and that the United States should maintain a strict neutrality between the belligerents, and the second requested the President to use his friendly offices with the Spanish government for the recognition of the independence of Cuba.

The conferees originally agreed on the house resolutions, the most important of which favored intervention. If necessary, but the senate rejected the report of the conference. He cited several authorities, among others that of Beverly Johnson.

After explaining the parliamentary status and pointing out the difference between the senate and house resolutions, Mr. Hitt moved to the second resolution, which was agreed to by the house and now report, propose, first, that we should accord to the people of Cuba the right of self-determination, and second, that we should recognize the independence of Cuba.

Mr. Speaker, the two resolutions which your conference committee have agreed to and now report, propose, first, that we should accord to the people of Cuba the right of self-determination, and second, that we should recognize the independence of Cuba.

The second resolution, as we adopted it, was in more cautious form than the first. It was in the nature of a declaration of independence, and Spain could not unless persistently seeking a quarrel, have resented such a proposition, while the resolution of the senate proposing independence was more exposed to captious objections.

A proposition by one nation to another in peaceful, ordinary times to recognize the independence of a part of its territory would be offensive; for example, a proposition by Great Britain to our government to recognize the independence of New England or California. But when a war between a parent country and a dependency has been going on for a considerable time, and when separation is the best solution of the war, the mediation or the friendly counsel of another nation to solve an existing struggle by recognizing independence may be a truly friendly act.

In cases almost precisely parallel, where Spain was at war with her dependencies on this continent, in the early part of the century, our government did in fact take the very step proposed in this second resolution. During the presidency of Madison Spain was at war with her American colonies. The colonies acknowledged their independence and made it their basis, and a little later President Monroe said: "To promote that result (independence) by friendly counsels and negotiations, and to inform policy of this government." In his message of 1821 he repeats this language and says: "I cannot but feel that the language of the ten years' struggle between Spain and the people of Cuba, from 1808 to 1818, General Grant, through our minister at Madrid, offered the good offices of the United States to bring that war to a close on the basis of Cuban independence, Spain to be paid an indemnity which the United States should guarantee."

The recognition of the belligerency of the struggling Cuban people right now is a far more important and immediate practical question. That is the point

covered by the first resolution, both of the senate and of the house, and transcends everything else. It is to the question of recognizing their belligerency that our people have given their earnest attention everywhere throughout the United States. They have sent to this house petitions and memorials beyond number, coming from legislatures, chambers of commerce, boards of trade, churches, societies and individual citizens by tens of thousands. On the other side individual members have received letters from citizens deprecating any action whatever. These letters are almost always from those who call themselves business men, brokers and financial men—who are opposed to any agitation or discussion of a foreign question and seem to care very little about either Cubans or Spaniards, but chiefly about their own pockets.

People for it.

The unmistakable voice of the people of the United States, as expressed in the enormous majority given in this house, 22 to 17, is in favor of recognizing the belligerency of the Cubans. It is against all that all the Spaniards shout in this country are most strenuously exerted. It is to this hope of recognition of belligerency that all Cubans and friends of Cuba turn. The reason is plain. They know it would be of importance and insupportable assistance to the Cuban cause. It would give them a flag; it would give them a status in the world. If they procured a vessel and entered New York to-morrow with their own stars and stripes, the Spanish minister would immediately claim that this should be done. But with a recognized flag they could enter as the ships from all over the world.

Men could go openly, if not armed to join them. They could negotiate loans—negotiate them as openly as the government buys munitions of war at Hartford and at Philadelphia, buys supplies, loads ships—in fact, the United States is to-day the base of operations in a furious war to crush those who are struggling for liberty, and our government has been busied for a year in obeying the intimations of the Spanish minister. Is this fairness? Is this justice? Is this observing neutrality? Or is it in fact we are not efficient oppressors of the Cubans?

Such has not been the policy of our government in earlier days. In 1815 the Spanish minister came to this country and the colonists in South America were struggling, just as the Cubans are now, demanding that our ports should be closed to the revolutionists under the flags of George Ayres, Castagna and the Mexican congress, and other places which have, he says, "revolted against the authority of the king, my master." He denounced them as pirates and bandits and demanded that they should be so treated. President Madison disregarded his haughty demands and recognized the belligerency of the struggling colonists.

Situation in Cuba.

The success of the Cubans is now probable. For a year they have baffled the armies of Spain. In a recent statement by the Spanish minister, addressed to the people of the United States, he said that Spain had sent 125,000 men to Cuba. With this great army more than forty war vessels have been ordered to shut down the Cuban coast. They have fought on successfully for a year, each month and each week pressing forward, bringing province after province under their power, until they have reached the western end of the island, and the Spanish forces are to-day largely penned in the cities. It is sometimes objected that we ought to encourage the Cubans to separate government, as they would simply enter upon anarchy and successive revolutions, as so often has happened with other Spanish-American colonies. But what Cuba needs is not a separate government, but a stable government, and enter upon a career of prosperity.

Our Duty.

It is our duty to treat them to-day with fairness, to observe a neutrality that is real. Americans who are descendants of those who struggled through a contest against tyranny like themselves, but who should not be false to the memory of their fathers, nor to the traditions and spirit of their history. We are under no obligations to favor Spain and oppression, and against her to encourage her to separate from Spain invaded and seized upon Santo Domingo when the United States was engaged in the war of the rebellion. It was disclosed in the debates in the Spanish court after the war, that the occupation of Santo Domingo was entered upon expressly to thwart the influence of the United States and prevent our obtaining a station in the Caribbean Sea. It was the same policy which we recognized the belligerency of the Confederates, a month before blood was shed in battle. It was done in cooperation with Louis Napoleon, who also, pursuing the same policy of oppression, took advantage of our troubles to overthrow the republic of Mexico and set up an empire there. We have no debt of gratitude and should be influenced by no sentiment, but those of justice, and that enlightened self-interest which is the true guide in the policy of nations.

Bontelle's Solitary Opposition.

Mr. Swanson (Dem., Va.) asked if these resolutions would carry with them the recognition of Cuban belligerency.

Mr. Hitt replied that they would not. They would lead to the recognition of the Cubans by presidential proclamation.

"I have faith that the President is the agent of the people, and his representative, not their ruler," said he. (Loud applause.)

In reply to Mr. Patterson (Dem., Tenn.), who asked what proportion of

the 1,000,000 inhabitants of Cuba were adherents or in sympathy with the cause of the revolution, Mr. Hitt said it was hard to determine. Over 50,000 men had enlisted in the Cuban cause.

"If the people of Cuba," said Mr. Patterson, "are practically united in the cause of autonomy, and if they are entitled to it, and if this government would interfere to prevent Spain from acquiring territory on the continents of this hemisphere or the contiguous islands, I do not see why the United States should not interpose to prevent Spain from retaining territory by subjugation." (Loud applause.)

Mr. Bontelle (Rep., Maine), who has steadily opposed the passage of the Cuban resolutions, then took the floor. He said he had never regretted his course, and he thought his attitude had been vindicated by subsequent events. This proceeding was a remarkable illustration of the fact that the United States had no legal effect. They amounted to nothing. Mr. Bontelle argued that public order on the question had measurably cooled and that there was no democratic principle in the fact of the Cuban belligerency. Proceeding, he deprecated the tales of horrible atrocities committed by Spain in Cuba, which had been detailed in this country with a view to firing popular passions.

"The whole Spanish people should not be indicted because somebody is hung or garroted under the form of law, any more than the American people should be indicted for the act of a mob at Paris, Texas."

Mr. Bontelle created much amusement by a sarcastic description of the President's twist of the British lion's tail in his Venezuelan message. He painted a picture of a man in a military uniform, with plumes streaming and sword clanking, marching down to the sea shore and shaking his fist at John Bull, crying: "Fee, lo, lo, lo, I smell the blood of an Englishman!"

"Four days afterwards," continued Mr. Bontelle, "just as we were preparing to pack our grips and go home for our Christmas turkey, this great war, which the byron plume and sword tangled in his trousers, dragged himself up the steps of the capitol and made his Macedonian appeal: 'Don't go home till you have given us money enough to tide over our holidays.' 'What you call a vigorous foreign policy?'"

Without action, at 5:10 p. m., the house took a recess until 8 o'clock.

At the pension session of the house to-day several members attacked the report of the invalid pension committee, for blocking pension bills. Mr. Erdman, in his reply, declared that he favored the pension bills, but that he had opposed and would continue to oppose bills to pension teamsters, camp followers, photographers, deserters and others who were not justly entitled to pensions. He referred to the pension bill passed without debate this afternoon (over thirty in number) as a feast spread by the house for the benefit of deserters, photographers and bounty jumpers. Eight bills were favorably acted upon. Among them was the one to pension the widow of Brigadier General Edward Jardine.

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